The *Recall Sculpture* exhibition presents 41 small sculptures created between the 1950s and the 1970s. They can be considered precursors of contemporary art today.

From 1953 to 1973, the Royal Museum of Fine Arts Antwerp (KMSKA) collected work by contemporary artists working in Belgium, Germany, Austria, Croatia, Spain, Italy, Hungary and Argentina.

At the time, the active collecting of contemporary sculptures was determined by the changing attitude in Europe's museums. In 1945, after the end of WWII, several museums, such as the Stedelijk Museum Amsterdam, the Van Abbemuseum in Eindhoven, and the Musée National d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris decided to shift their focus to contemporary art. At the same time, various European

cities created sculpture parks that later developed into fully-fledged sculpture museums. These new collections were built solely through the purchase of contemporary art.

The attention to individual experiments in contemporary art in post-war Europe was diametrically opposed to the fascist cultural policy of both the German Nationalist Party (1933-1945) and its Italian counterpart (1922-1945). They officially proclaimed an idealized realism as the only acceptable plastic form of expression for the propaganda of the fascist legacy.

When Walther Vanbeselaere was appointed head curator of the KMSKA in 1948, he was immediately confronted with the task of buying contemporary art for the museum. Into the 1960s, he continued to strive for the creation of a 'contemporary art section' in the KMSKA, with its own gallery in the museum and a separate purchasing committee (a committee consisting of supporters and connoisseurs of the latest art movements). The historical value of the works acquired would only become apparent later.

Lode Craeybeckx, mayor of Antwerp and president of the board of members of the KMSKA, was Walther's ally. In 1950, on the grounds of what is now the Middelheim Museum, the "International exhibition of open air sculptures 1900-1950" took place. It was the first Biennale of contemporary

sculpture. The show's success led to the establishment of a permanent museum in 1951. In 1953, the second Biennale was organised. For the KMSKA these Biennales were an important source of information on the prevailing trends in sculpture on an international level. The KMSKA acquired the majority of the works shown here after they had seen them at the Biennales.

# **NEW FIGURATION –** FIGURATIVE EXPRESSION

The first purchases by the KMSKA were figurative sculptures by a generation of artists born around the turn of the century, who were active and successful during the interbellum period (1918-1940. between WWI and WWII). In the years directly following WWII their work once more received full recognition. Major art festivals organised at the



time, such as the Venice and

São Paulo Biennales and the

renewed surge of interest in

early purchases of figurative

sculpture – and some later

ones as well - are the tradi-

tional subjects and the com-

bination of stylistic features

individualised contemporary

and figurative forms of expres-

sion. The influence of ancient

cultures can be attributed to

the new found knowledge of

archaeological artefacts from

Egypt and the Mediterranean

of the 19th century.

that were excavated at the end

In this exhibition work can be

seen by the following artists

who were actively influenced

by these themes: the Germans

Joseph Jaekel, Sebastiaan,

kleine veerman (1956): Toni

Bernhard Heiliger, De

from archaic cultures with

the Modernists. Typical for the

Documenta Kassel, played

an important role in this













Stadler. Masker (1953): Fritz

en kind: the Italians Mar-

danseres (1952); the Austrian

Heinz Leinfellner, Vegetatief

hoofd and the Croatian Kosta

Angeli Radovani, Zittende

In these figurative works the

sculptors express implicitly

their experiences and their

bygone warfare. **Agenore** 

reactions to the barbarism of

Fabbri creates an expression-

he uses to explicitly denounce

caused by, among others, the

atomic bombs the American

air force dropped on Japan and

the development of a nuclear

arsenal during the Cold War

istic plastic language which

existential andst – fears

vrouw.

**EXISTENTIAL** 

**EXPRESSIONISM** 







Koenig, Camarque, VIII (1957); the capitalist world. Gabriele Marwede, Moeder **ABSTRACT SCULPTURE** cello Mascherini, Suzanna (1950). Marino Marini. Grote In 1958 the KMSKA bought its

> first abstract sculpture. Gesprek met de tijd (1957) by Italian sculptor Pietro Consagra epitomises Informal sculpture (one of the many abstract schools in art after 1945.) The assemblage, cuts and colour of the material are the result of various processes used by

between the communist and

Grote Gewonde (1960) by Italian artist Francesco Somaini is another distinctly informal sculpture. The result originates from his inner self and echoes a the new KMSKA. divided post-war world.

the artist to express his own

abstract philosophy.

In Italy. **Arnaldo**'s and **Gio** Pomodoro's constructivist sculptures were a reaction to the spontaneous nature of art

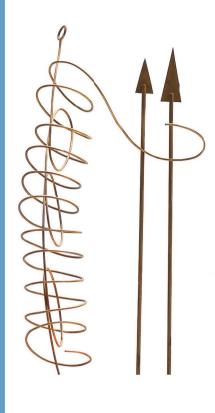
informel. Willy Anthoons' and Luc Verlee's works are a construction of simple, almost architectonic three-dimensional shapes. Without any reference to reality these are plastic syntheses loaded with personal observations and spiritual meaning.

However, splitting up the artists into several artistic trends or art movements is not always logical. All of these artists cannot be classified into one particular movement as they all created both figurative as well as abstract works.

As from the end of 2019 the pieces in this exhibition will occupy a permanent place in



18.03.2018



# PRACTICAL INFORMATION:

**FREE** admission to the museum and the exhibition

# **ACCESSIBILITY**

# **OPENINGSUREN**

October till March: 10am – 5nm

Visitors are welcome up to a half hour before closing time.

# **CLOSING DAYS**

Closed on 1st November, 25th December, 1st January, 1st May, Ascension Day

Exhibition in collaboration with the Royal Museum of Fine Arts Antwerp Curator: Greta Van Broeckhoven

Nicky Enlargement, Elisabeth Am Zehnhoff and Ian Grosfeld.

Scenography: Pieter Boons and Maurane Colson (www.heimat.be)
Realisation: SB/BOF/DECO under the instruction of Tom Huybrechts and Yelko

Fausto Melotti, *De dans*, not dated. KMSKA – Lukas-Art in Flanders vzw. Photo: Hugo Maertens © SABAM Belgium 2017

The Middelheim Museum is supported by the Middelheim Promotors and Ackermans & van Haaren, Argo Law, BASF, BNP Paribas Fortis, CMB, Cordeel, Delen Private Bank, Deloitte, Deme, EY, Grant Thornton, Hubo, Hugo Ceusters, inno.com, KBC, Leasinvest Real Estate, Pamica, Port of Antwerp, SipWell, Soudal, Vanbreda Risk & Benefits.

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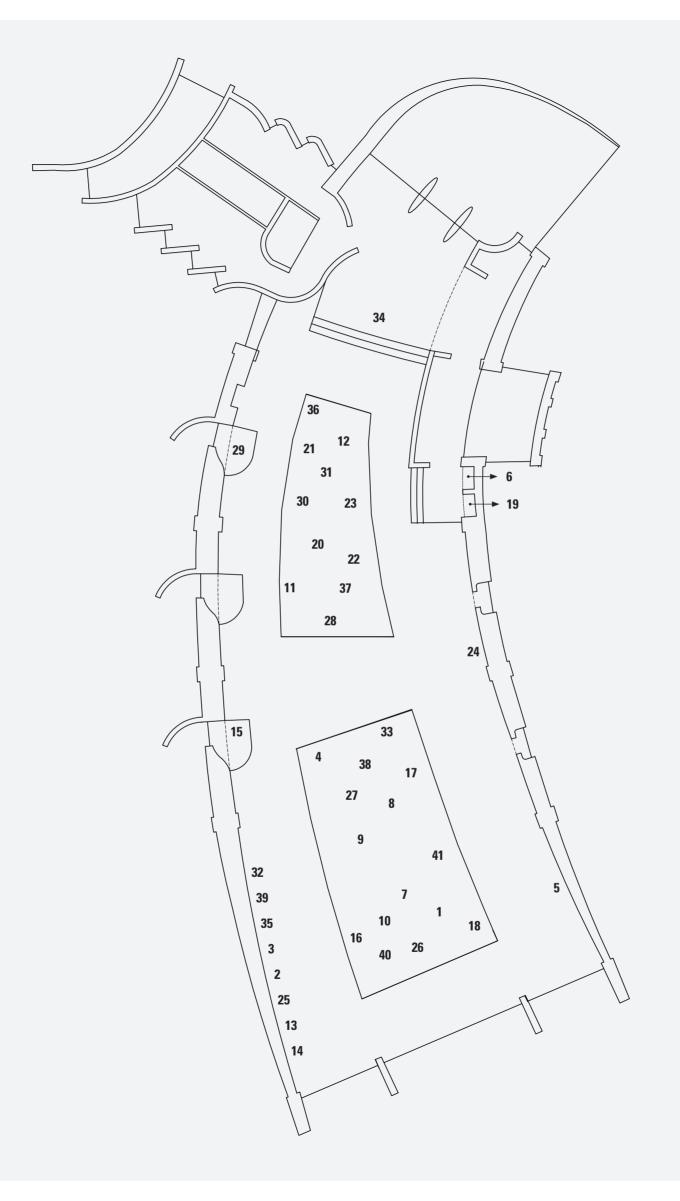




#### **EXHIBITED WORKS**

- 1. Willy ANTHOONS, Mechelen 1911 1982, Immanent teken, 1959, wood (pear)
- 2. **Giacomo BENEVELLI**, Reggio nell'Emilia 1925 Pavia 2011, *Aggregaat in wording 2* en 5, 1964, bronze
- 3. Venancio BLANCO, Matilla de los Caños del Rio 1923, Ekster, 1964, bronze and stone
- 4. Floriano BODINI, Gemonio 1933 Milan 2005, De vermoorde, 1960, bronze
- 5. Pietro CONSAGRA, Mazaro del Vallo 1920 Milan 2005, Gesprek met de tijd, 1957, bronze and wood
- 6. Remy CORNELISSEN, Turnhout 1913 Antwerp 1990, Hooglied, 1977, chromed steel
- 7. Roel D'HAESE, Geraardsbergen 1921 Bruges 1996, Bronzen toren, 1955, bronze
- 8. **Agenore FABBRI**, Barba 1911 Savona 1998, *Dans met steltloper*, 1958, bronze
- 9. **Julio GERO**, Arad 1910 unknown 1977, *Saturne*, 1962, iron
- 10. Georges GRARD, Doornik 1901 Koksijde 1984, De Afrikaanse, 1957-1958, bronze
- 11. Bernhard HEILIGER, Stettin 1915 Berlin 1995, De kleine veerman naar het brugbeeld van Esslingen, 1956, bronze and stone
- 12. Joseph JAEKEL, Walmenroth 1907 Köln 1985, Heilige Sebastianus van Rome, 1949-1950, embossed brass
- 13. Fritz KOENIG, Würzburg 1924 Altdorf 2017, Vogel, 1951, bronze
- 14. Fritz KOENIG, Camarque VIII, 1957, bronze
- 15. Frans LAMBERECHTS, Sint-Jans-Molenbeek 1909 Jette 1988, Deemstering, polyester and mixed media
- 16. Heinz LEINFELLNER, Zidoni Most 1911 Vienna 1974, Vegetatief hoofd, bronze
- 17. Charles LEPLAE, Leuven 1903 Brussels 1961, Staand meisje, 1949, terracotta
- 18. Mark MACKEN, Diest 1913 Antwerp 1977, Vrede, 1952, bronze
- 19. Mark MACKEN, Regen, 1957, bronze
- 20. **Cristino MALLO**, Tuy 1908 Madrid 1989, *Picador*, 1958, bronze
- 21. Giacomo MANZU, Bergamo 1908 Rome 1991, Danspas, 1953, bronze
- 22. Marino MARINI, Pistoia 1901 Viareggio 1980, De grote danseres, 1951-1953,
- 23. Marcello MASCHERINI, Udine 1907 Padua 1983, Suzanna, 1950, bronze
- 24. Fausto MELOTTI, Rovereto 1901 Milan 1986, De dans, 1972, gilded brass and plexi
- 25. Gabriele MERWEDE, Hannover 1925, Moeder en kind, bronze
- 26. Clemens PASCH, Sevelen 1910 Düsseldorf 1985, Nana (Nana van Kovats), 1961-1962 bronze
- 27. Lorenzo PEPE, Cassano-Murge 1916 Milan 1984, Muilezelin, 1957, bronze
- 28. Arnaldo POMODORO, Morciano di Romagna 1926, Omaggio al Cosmonauto nr. 2,
- 29. Gio POMODORO, Orciano di Pesaro 1930 Milan 2002, Marat spiraal, 1972, stone (Dinant marble)
- 30. **Kosta Angeli RADOVANI**, London 1916 Zagreb 2002, *Zittende vrouw*, terracotta
- 31. Erzebet SCHAAR, Budafok 1908 Budapest 1975, Deur, bronze
- 32. **Gustav SEITZ**, Mannheim-Neckarau 1906 Hamburg 1969, *De schrijver Bertolt Brecht*,
- 33. Max Eugen SEIZ, Schwäbisch Gmund am Tegernsee 1927, Vrouw, 1964, bronze
- 34. **Francesco SOMAINI**, Lomazzo 1926 Como 2005, *Grote gewonde*, bronze and sheet iron
- 35. Toni STADLER, Munich 1888 1982, Masker, 1953, bronze
- 36. Maria Josep SUBIRACHS SITJAR, Barcelona 1927 2014, Frontal, wood and stone
- 37. Luc VERLEE, Zele 1939, Ever, bluestone
- 38. **Luc VERLEE**, *Ontmoeting*, stone (of Euville)
- 39. **Priska VON MARTIN**, Freiburg 1912 Munich 1982, *Amazone*, 1956, cast bronze
- 40. Hans WIMMER, Pfarrkirchen 1907 Munich 1992, Gezadeld paard, 1952, bronze
- 41. Fritz WOTRUBA, Vienna 1907 1975, Hoofd, 1954, bronze

In the museum park, you can find works from the Middelheimcollection by the artists underlined.



#### ON OFFER TO THE PUBLIC IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE EXHIBITION:

- Publication on the occasion of the exhibition (in Dutch) containing texts by curator Greta Van Broeckhoven. Published by BAI, € 24,50. Available in the museum shop.
- Introductory film in the entry hall of the Middelheim Castle, Dutch/ English, also available on www.middelheimmuseum.be and on the video channel ARTtube.be.
- Free tours for individual visitors, no reservation required, in Dutch December 2017, 14th January, 11th February, 11th March 2018.

  Separate guides available for adults and families with children aged 6 to 12 available.
- Group visits and/or creative workshops (adults, young people, children, also for schools) upon request, in Dutch, English, French, German, Soanish, and Italian.
  - € 75 for a two-hour tour, max. 15 persons per guide, max. 4 guides at

#### Reservation:

Visit Antwerpen T 03 232 01 03 E tickets@visitantwerpen.be

# **ADDITIONAL SERVICES:**

- Middelheim APP: information in Dutch and English on the history of the museum and its collection, with additional information for young
- Audioguide in Dutch/English/French/German € 3 (free upon presentation of your NMBS train ticket)

# Available at the reception desk in the Middelheim Castle:

**Free map** of the park, indicating the key works, the most remarkable trees and some additional information

**Muzzzé-cases** for a thematic exploration of the sculpture park and the permanent collection, free of charge, for 6-12 year olds and their escorts (in Dutch)

# **MUSEUMSHOP**

## **MIKA MUSEUMCAFE**

E info@mi-ka.be - www.mi-ka.be

## DOCUMENTATIECENTRUM

T 03 288 33 64 or E middelheimmuseum\_bibliotheek@stad.antwerpen.be

## **VOLG ONS VIA**